

LENTZ

Gives Out Report of Minority.

Says Tyranny

Was Exercised by Gen. Merriam in Idaho

During the Mining Troubles on the Couer d'Alene Mines

And That He Was Backed by the President in His Action. Text of the Minority Report.

The minority report on the Couer d'Alene investigation has been given out by Representatives Lentz, of Ohio, and Hay, of Virginia, who drafted it. The following is a summary of its main features:

"The minority point out that the evidence taken during the investigation shows that there was absolutely no rioting in Shoshone county, Idaho, April 29, 1899; that when the United States troops arrived upon the scene quiet was restored and no resistance was being made to the state authorities, who were arresting as rapidly as possible those who were suspected of being implicated in the crime of April 29, 1899.

"It is maintained by the minority that the troops sent to Idaho by the president of the United States continued to be under the control of the president, and the military commander could only use the troops in aid of the civil authorities of the state to preserve peace and order and prevent resistance being made by lawless persons to the process of the courts and the proper civil authorities of the state. The president of the United States has kept, and is still keeping, soldiers in that community, and by so doing, is upholding a tyrannical course of conduct pursued by the governor of Idaho.

"The minority point out five flagrant instances of abuse of power and violation of law by General Merriam, the commander of the troops.

"1. General Merriam sent on May 3 about 150 troops to the town of Burke, and arrested, without warrant, the entire male population of that town, consisting of about 300 persons. It was an outrage upon the liberty of the citizens which has no parallel in the annals of this country.

"2. General Merriam sent a detachment of troops into the state of Montana for the purpose of arresting fugitives from Idaho, an inexcusable exercise of arbitrary power by General Merriam.

"3. Lieutenant Lyon, acting under the orders of his superior officer, by threats of violence forced certain citizens to work in the Tiger-Poorman mine against their will. No such flagrant invasion of the right of the citizen can be traced in the history of this country.

"4. Major Smith suppressed the Mullan Mirror, a newspaper published at Mullan, thus denying free speech and free press. This was a gross violation of law wholly unjustified.

"5. The permit system, in fact a black list system, approved by General Merriam and kept in operation to this day by the presence of the military forces of the United States is a violation of law which can not be defended.

"In summing up the minority say they 'are satisfied from the evidence adduced before the committee that General Merriam was wholly mistaken as to his powers and duties; that his conduct has resulted in the gravest injuries to the liberty of the citizen and the rights of individuals. Innocent men have been kept in prison for months without trial and have been finally discharged without any charges being preferred against them.

"At one time or another there were over 1100 men in the prison at Wardner known as the 'Bull Pen.' They were kept there many months. They were not tried. They were not charged with any crime; they were held and guarded by the United States troops. It was the duty of General Merriam and of the president of the United States to inquire into the cause and reasons for the detention of so many American citizens. No such inquiry was ever made. Such indifference is hard to understand and harder to explain.

LONG

Chase is Ahead of Roberts.

To End War

Will be a Task Requiring Time,

The Expenditure of Much Treasure and Loss of Many Lives.

President Kruger is Defiant and Says the Boers Will Fight to the Last Ditch Before They Will Surrender.

London, June 7.—Military operations in South Africa are apparently at a standstill. For a day or two the tired troops of Lord Roberts are resting, and he is filling the magazines and warehouses at his new base, Pretoria, preparatory to a long chase after the retreating Boers in the direction of Lydenburg. His cavalry are probably seeking to intercept Commandant General Botha.

Possibly Lord Roberts may have been able to cut the railway before a full retirement was effected. That Pretoria would be defended was probably given out after the council of war with a view of misleading the British. Lydenburg, the district into which the provisions originally destined for Pretoria have been diverted and where a cartridge factory has been erected and reserve supplies of all sorts are stored, is a volcanic region of fertile valleys, enclosed by great ramparts of precipitous rock, penetrated by narrow, winding passes. There are herds of cattle in the valleys and there is much native labor available for the fortifying.

It is understood at New Castle that the British government has approached the Natal government with a proposition that Natal should voluntarily renounce local self-government for a time in order that a general system of crown government may be instituted for all South Africa, leading in the course of time to federation and the subsequent autonomy of the various states simultaneously. Lorenzo Marques correspondents attach significance to the number of British warships in Delagoa bay, suggesting that they are there possibly in anticipation of aiding the Portuguese in the event of disturbances in the Transvaal border.

Flight to the End.
Lorenzo Marques, June 7.—According to refugees from Pretoria, thousands of burghers under General Botha have taken an oath to continue the struggle to the bitter end. United States Consul Hellis started for the Transvaal. The nature of his mission is not made public here.

British Squad Captured.
Maseru, Basutoland, June 7.—A troop of Colonel Brabant's horse say that in the last engagement the Boers took 54 British prisoners, including an officer, whom they released conditionally. The officer estimated that the Boer forces between Ficksburg and Bethlehem number 6,000 men.

Flouts Aguinaldo's Claim.
Washington, June 7.—The president sent to the senate the reply to the statements made by Aguinaldo in his "True version of the Philippine revolution." In that statement Aguinaldo said, among other things, that the Spaniards had captured six guns from the American soldiers in front of Manila before the surrender of that city to the American forces, and that they were recaptured by the Filipinos and returned to the Americans. This statement was referred to General F. V. Greene, who was in charge of the American troops. A reply received from General Greene vigorously denies Aguinaldo's assertion.

Intervention Necessary.
London, June 7.—Affairs in China are gradually working up to a crisis of the first magnitude. The morning papers think that the British squadron recognized as inferior in strength to the Russian as well as to the Japanese. The Daily Telegraph says: "We regret that Great Britain is too much occupied in South Africa to settle the Chinese business with a strong hand." The Daily Chronicle says: "The foreign office ought to publish the dispatches of Sir MacDonald (British minister at Peking), following the course of the United States in publishing Mr. Conger's." It is generally conceded that intervention in some form is necessary.

Japanese Cabinet Resigns.
London, June 7.—Advice received from Japan say the cabinet presided over by Marquis Yamagata has resigned, and the emperor invited the minister of finance, Count Matsukata

VIEW

The Situation With Alarm.

News Bodes Ill

Which Comes from the Flowery Kingdom.

Friends of Missionaries Desire an Aggressive Policy

Which Will Cause the "Boxers" to Quit Their Nefarious Work. Foreign Entanglement is Bound to Ensnare.

Washington, June 7.—Bad news still continues to come from Minister Conger, and the American naval force in the Pei-Ho river has been ordered to be reinforced.

The friends of the American missionaries in the disturbed zone in China are becoming alarmed, and the state department is beginning to feel the pressure of their efforts to adopt an aggressive policy. Inquiries were made as to the reason for the passive attitude of the United States navy forces in Chinese waters while the Russians are reported to have promptly sent out military expeditions from Peking for the rescue of Russian, French and Belgian subjects whose safety was jeopardized. It was argued that the United States marines should have been likewise dispatched to the assistance of the American missionaries at Pao-Ting-Fu.

The department's answer was that Minister Conger being on the scene was better prepared than any one here to adopt relief measures, for which he had already received the sanction of the department in the shape of a general authorization to protect American interests, which of course meant American lives, among other things. It also was questioned whether the very small force of marines at the minister's command could be used to make a march through the hostile country and away from his base. In that case the United States legation, the only refuge in the event of an outbreak in Peking, would be marred for American refugees as well as for the United States minister himself, for the lack of a suitable guard.

Meanwhile the developments are being closely watched, and if the next phase should be still worse, it is probable that in addition to the Helena at least one more warship, possibly the Princeton, with a full battalion of marines, will be ordered up the Pei-Ho river to Tien Tsin. So far the proposition to call upon General MacArthur for troops to make up a landing party has not been broached to the war department, and it is not expected that such a step will be taken save as a last resort, for it is felt that it would mark an entanglement of the United States in the European designs respecting China, from which it would be difficult or impossible to secure release.

Growing Worse.
Peking, June 7.—The situation is growing steadily worse. Events move with such rapidity, and affairs, owing to the excitement of the natives, are so critical, that the foreign ministers hold frequent meetings. They feel the need of a free hand for energetic action without a perpetual reference to the home governments. Sir Claude MacDonald, the British minister, is writing for 75 more marines. Native employees who have returned from Feng Tai say they left the Boxers openly drilling in the adjacent village. A strong imperial edict censures the "cowardliness of the imperial troops," and orders the viceroy of Pe-Chi-Li and General Jung Lu immediately to suppress the Boxers.

Knights of the Black Knife.
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Shanghai, June 7.—The members of the majority of the legations at Peking, including the members of the British legation, are sending their families away. It is also said that several prominent Chinese residents are leaving the city. There is an unconfirmed report that two Russian engineers have been murdered at Yu Chow Fu, northwest of Port Arthur, after their wives had been outraged. The total damage done to the Chinese railroads by the Boxers is now estimated at \$5,000,000.

ON

The South Side of the City.

Bunch of News

Pretaining to That Busy Part of Lima.

The New Band Will Soon Become One of the Musical Institutions

That Will Be a Credit to the City. Many Events of a Local and Personal Character.

There was a permanent organization Tuesday evening of the "South-side Band." It consists of a membership of eighteen and they will devote their time and talent for the South-side exclusively, except occasionally accepting calls elsewhere. The names of the members and officers are as follows: Leader, C. S. Peltier; assistant leader, Wm. Myers; cornet players, L. D. Gray, J. L. Snelder, Wm. Duff, and W. G. Pugsley; 1st alto and secretary, Charles Wise; 2d alto, Will Hodge; 3d alto, Leu Leach; baritone, Ike Ridenour; slide trombone, F. H. Farrington; clarinet, J. R. Rakestraw; bass drum, treasurer, J. P. Drennen; snare drum, Clem Treaster; tuba, Tom Staurer. Friday night the boys will meet and for their first practice.

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Frank Smith, of south Kibby street, is building an addition to his home and generally repairing things about the house.

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THE TIMES-DEMOCRAT PUBLISHING CO.
OFFICE—TIMES BUILDING,
No. 221 North Main Street, Lima, O.
TELEPHONE CALL, No. 84.

CORONOR

Burton Investigates the Spencerville Deaths.

Finds Them Due to Accident and Suicide.

Inquest in the Hoglin Case Was Held Yesterday and the Evidence Proved That He Fell from the Train.

Coroner Burton held the inquest in the case of Nathaniel Hoglin at his office yesterday and examined several witnesses from Spencerville, including the members of the Erie freight crew who found Hoglin alongside the track. There was every indication to prove that Hoglin was killed while attempting to get out of the early Sunday morning passenger train before it reached the depot. He carried a lighted lantern when he left the train and the broken pieces of the globe were found near where his head struck, as indicated by a pool of blood. The physicians who attended him detected the odor of whiskey and it may be that he fell off the platform of the car. Coroner Burton found from the evidence that Hoglin's death was the result of an accident and that there was nothing to point to foul play.

A verdict of suicide was rendered by Coroner Burton in the Bolander case, which also occurred at Spencerville. The inquest was in progress when the word of Hoglin's death came and it was carried over until Tuesday.

MATINEE RACES

Second Meeting at Fair Grounds Tomorrow.

The Lima Matinee Club will have their second meeting tomorrow afternoon at the Fair Grounds. The program which has been arranged for the afternoon sport is a good one, the entries being as follows:

Green trot club event, owners to drive—Jesse B. D. M., J. H. Blattenberg; Review F. B. S., Aaron Fisher; Kate D. D. J. Cable; Mack Nolan; H. G. John Lawson; Bessie Slygh; B. F. A. B. Slygh; Almacoon B. M., John Phillips; Anna K. B. M., C. S. King.

Green Pace club event, owners to drive—Rod Rose, B. M., C. S. King; Hal Onward, Br. C., P. R. Hoagland; Lenny D. B. F., H. J. Dean; Mand K. B. M., J. H. Blattenberg; Martin L. B. G., Wm. Reddick; Gemarra, Br. G., F. H. Condit.

Free for all trot and pace, mile heats—Ima Dawson, Br. M., T. W. Mitchell; Myrress French, B. M., Geo. Madison; Bud Brown, Blk. G., Wm. Riley; Honeymoon, B. M., James Phillips; Harry W. A. B. G., Ed Williams; Kid McCoy, Br. G., C. S. King.

1/4 mile run—Ella Buff, Ch. M., Harry Harper; Eurydice, Br. M., Henry Harper.

The races will commence promptly at two o'clock. The admission, which includes a seat in the grand stand, is 25 cents. Ladies are admitted free.

COMING, CORNELL CONCERT COMPANY.

The above company will appear on South Main street, opposite armory, for one solid week, commencing June 11th, presenting a series of musical and comedy entertainments that are refined and up-to-date, they carry 30 people with a band and orchestra. Watch for the parade at 11:30. Prices 10c, children 5c.

F-I-S-H at Townsend's.

OIL MARKET

The Price Still Has a Downward Tendency.

The is ...
Barrel ...
Gallon ...
South ...
Indiana ...

PERSONAL MENTION.

Mrs. C. H. Wolff, of Cincinnati, is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Walter N. Boyer.

Mrs. Bethards, of Defiance, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Charles East, of north Baxter street.

Mrs. Kate More and little daughter, Desire Irish, have gone to Olean, N. Y., for an extended visit.

Miss Carrie Meredith, of Dayton, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Shaffer, of south Elizabeth street.

Mrs. H. C. Ritter, of Youngstown, O., sister of Mrs. N. L. Michael, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Michael.

Mrs. Marshall, who has been ill at the home of her daughter, Mrs. J. L. Price, has improved somewhat and is now in Kenton with her daughter, Mrs. Cesna.

Mrs. W. T. Copeland, of Lima, is visiting her sister, Mrs. H. A. Millen.

Mrs. Dr. Stueber, of Lima, has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Partschner—[Columbia Standard.

Misses Blanch Collins and Anna Schumaker of Hamilton, O., arrived here to-day, to attend the graduating exercises of the former's cousin, Miss Mae Gallagher, of west Spring street.

ENDED IN DEATH.

Miss Bessie Fredericks Died from the Injuries Received.

There was a turn for the worse in Miss Bessie Fredericks' condition at Sidney yesterday which resulted in her death. The Sidney News says: "As a result of the injuries she received by being struck by the north bound C. H. & D. train Monday morning, Miss Bessie Fredericks died at her home along the Big Four railroad last evening about 4 o'clock. She never regained consciousness after she was injured and death resulted from concussion of the brain. The funeral services will be held at the Holy Angels church tomorrow morning at 9:30 o'clock. Interment will be held in Cavalary cemetery. Miss Fredericks was nineteen years of age and was born and raised in this city."

NOTES.

W. S. Mills, of the L. E. & W. shops, was off duty yesterday.

W. E. Gastinger, of Ada, of Capt. Stoll's P., Ft. W. & C. detective force, leaves Wednesday night for Pittsburg, Pa., and hereafter will be employed on the eastern division, between Pittsburg and Rochester, with Detective Reeves, formerly of this division. His successor has not been named.

KILLED AT CHILLICOTHE.

A telegram received by associated press today states that Charles Harrison, of the Auglaize Machine Co., at St. Marys, was killed there this morning by a C. H. & D. train. No particulars were given.

ADDRESS

TO THE GRADUATES WILL BE DELIVERED THIS EVENING

By Dean McClintock, of the Chicago University, at the Market Street Presbyterian Church.

Everything is in readiness for the graduating exercises, which take place tomorrow evening, beginning however with the annual address to the class, which will be delivered by Dean McClintock, of the Chicago University at the Market street Presbyterian church this evening.

Try Townsend's for Groceries.

WILL MEET TONIGHT.

Executive Committee For the Fourth is Hustling.

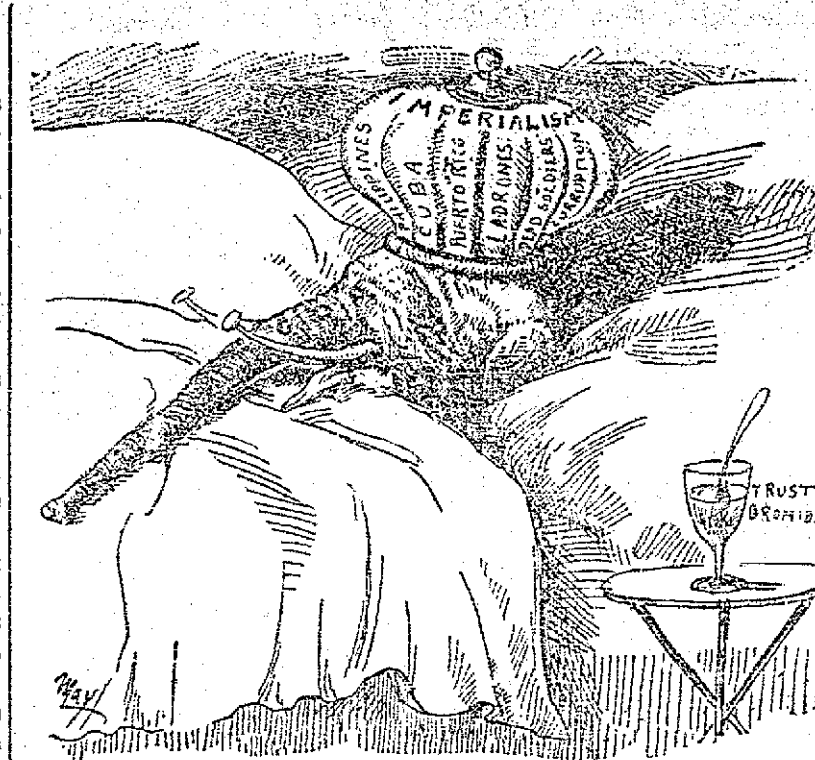
The executive committee selected to carry out the plans for the celebration of the Fourth of July, will meet this evening at Mr. Linneman's office to talk over details. A start was made yesterday by the committee to see what progress could be made in collecting the necessary funds, and several of the merchants subscribed liberally.

Finest strawberries at Townsend's.

Go to Wheeler for good fresh country Butter, Eggs, Lard and Strawberries. 23c

The annual meeting of Woodlawn Cemetery Association will be held at the office of the secretary on Tuesday, June 12, 1900, at 7:30 p. m. O. St. J. R. Hughes, Sec'y.

Johnson's Swim is open.



"UNEASY LIES THE HEAD THAT WEARS A CROWN."
—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

KNIGHTS OF THE MACABEES ATTENTION.

Regular review of Lima Tent No. 142 tonight. Election of officers, receiving of applications and other business, but no initiation. Let there be a large attendance of members to look after these important matters. Visitors always welcome.

COMMANDER.

F-I-S-H at Townsend's.

When you need medicine you should get the best that money can buy, and experience proves this to be Hood's Sarsaparilla.

F-I-S-H at Townsend's.

Spring Chickens at Townsend's.

FOR THE FARMER.

The agricultural prosperity of the southwest is based on beef, pork, milk and butter, says The Farm and Ranch of Texas. There will never be any lack of bread in this country, and meat must never become so scarce and dear that the masses cannot have plenty of it to eat every day in the year. We are not prepared to say that much meat, or even any meat at all, is absolutely necessary to health and vigor, but our people have inherited a carnivorous appetite. They like it, want it and will have it if they like to hunt coons for it. Therefore, say we, let us have plenty of beef and pork for our own use and to sell to foreigners who are now glad to eat old horse, mule meat and even dogs, rats and cats. This is now the best fed country that exists or has ever existed, and we have fed our own people amply, even to obesity, and have enough left to sell to foreigners and buy all the exotic dainties that our cultivated appetites may desire. The capacity of this section of the country for producing high class foods is unsurpassed. Here one man can by his individual labor produce enough food to keep 40 folks rolling fat. This can be done by utilizing the possible products of the soil and in the manufacture of the animal products mentioned. On account of this superabundance we have become wasteful of God's bounties and actually throw away enough every day to feed an army of 100,000 men. We have become so habituated to wastefulness that we don't know it is wrong. We literally take a bite off and throw the rest away. By more frugal habits and a better use of surplus products we can sell to foreign lands that which they must have or starve. If we feed them the title is perfected. They cannot help themselves if we thus help them. All they have and all they hope to possess are ours if we want them. Above all things, they want meat, and we are or must become the source of supply. If wealth and the influence that wealth secures are what we are striving for, we can get it by feeding live stock and taxing the hungry.

Three truckwreckers, Patrick Ryan, Daniel Milton and Matthew Clark, were killed by a train near New York.

A fine silver service was presented to the new battleship Kentucky by citizens of the state whose name she bears.

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HIGHWAYMAN SHOT

(Continued from 5th page.)

SERGEANT CADDY

NOTIFIED THE AUTHORITIES OF ALL SURROUNDING TOWNS.

Sergeant Caddy communicated with the police in all of the surrounding cities and towns and requested them to be on the lookout for the two robbers who escaped.

At three o'clock this afternoon the arrest made at Bluffton was the only capture that had been reported.

ON SUSPICION

A NUMBER OF STRANGERS WERE LOCKED UP LAST NIGHT.

All of the suspicious characters found by the police last night and this morning were locked up and though some of them may have been implicated in some of the recent robberies they are not believed to have been implicated in the shooting affair. The persons gave the following names: Roland Layer, F. I. Lindsey, Thomas Hammond, Edwin Bress, A. P. Daudo, John Rogers and William Heilman.

A GOOD HAUL

MADE AT THE ZIMMERMAN HOME BY BURGLARS.

Whether there was but one gang or half a dozen operating in the city last night is hard to tell, but it is certain that a number of efforts were made in the north end to burglarize residences, one attempt being successful. The home of Michael Zimmerman, on north West street, was entered by way of the cellar and the thieves gathered together some valuable plunder. A coat and vest of a \$35 suit of clothes, a gold watch and chain and two hats, the property of Will Zimmerman were stolen. A coat and a jacket belonging respectively to Mr. and Mrs. Zimmerman, were found on the kitchen floor. The burglars used a lighted candle in going through the premises and an open umbrella was found at one of the windows where it was used as a shield to prevent passersby from noting what was going on. Several other houses were visited but the noise either awakened the occupants or the thieves were unable to effect an entrance.

DR. W. N. BOYER, Physician and Surgeon.

Special attention given to RECTAL DISEASES AND DISEASES OF WOMEN.
ROOMS—29 30, Opera House Block, Take Elevator. Bell Phone 333.
P-Tue Thu Sat 2-mo.



NOTH 'PHONES 127. GROCER.

WANTED.

WANTED—Girl or woman of experience to shuck cooking and housework with second girl. Good wages. Summer at Put-in-Bay. No 53 west Market street. 0 3t

WANTED—Girl for general house work. May sleep at her own home. Enquiries of Mrs. John Thomas, 602 west Market. 10 3t

FOR SALE—SECONDHAND TYPEWRITERS: Two good Smith Premier typewriters, one almost as good as new; two No. 2 Remington typewriters; one No. 4 Remington typewriter; all in good condition and subject to either rental or sale. EMERSON W. TRICK, Rooms 13 and 14 Holmes block.

WANTED—To buy all kinds of second-hand sewing machines in first-class condition. Highest price paid. CORLEMAN LEAS OFFICE, 100 east Wayne street

STRAYED—Yesterday from the residence of W. R. McMahony, on north Market street, a small Shetland pony, is two years old; bay with black points. Reward will be given for its return to the owner, or information that will lead to its recovery. 201 1t

WANTED—To buy 200 stoves, will pay the highest cash price for all kinds of second-hand goods. G. E. CORLEMAN, 217 South Main street. 43-1mo-1h.

Notice of Appointment.

Estate of S. D. Bolender, deceased. The undersigned has been appointed and qualified as administrator of the estate of S. D. Bolender, late of Spencer township, Allen county, Ohio, deceased. Dated this 5th day of June, A. D. 1900. W. F. BOLENDER.

Land for Sale.

Sealed bids will be received by the city clerk of Lima, Ohio, until 12 o'clock noon of Monday, June 18th, 1900, for the following described part of the south side house lot commencing at a point on the south line of Kibby street, 125 feet west of the west line of Central avenue; thence south on a line parallel with said avenue to the center line of the old St. Johns road, now vacated; thence northwesterly on the center line of said old road to the south line of Kibby street; thence east 24 feet to the place of beginning. By order of council. C. E. LINGH, Clerk. June 7, 1900

LAUNDRY.

Lace curtains repaired and laundried, satisfaction guaranteed—charges reasonable. Fine dresses laundried and all kinds of family sewing neatly done. MRS. C. E. WOLF, 4 S. Pine Street, City.

THE LIMA ELECTRIC LIGHT & POWER CO.

Under its new management SOLICITS PATRONAGE from the people of Lima. The plant will be remodeled and the most MODERN EQUIPMENT ADDED. And service rendered that will be superior in every respect. CURRENT FOR LIGHT AND POWER. Furnished at the most reasonable rates consistent with good service. may21tf

THE BUSY STORE.

CARROLL & COONEY.

New Shirt Waists.

We received yesterday a large consignment of Shirt Waists to which we beg to call attention. One number marked to sell at 75c, is particularly cheap—A White Waist with tucked back, lace front and soft cuffs ---a garment that was made to sell at \$1.25, now 75c. A number of other good waists came also, including a beautiful White Waist to sell at \$1.50, and a Black and White Waist to sell at \$1.00. All sizes.

CARROLL & COONEY

THE BUSY STORE. THE BUSY STORE. THE BUSY STORE.

Toilet Preparations! Special.

We have this week opened a large assortment of these goods. Come in and look them over.

The best goods for the money. That's what we all want.

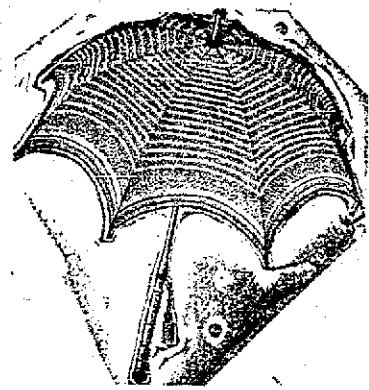
Your needs are our study, you miss money if you miss this sale of Toilet Sundries. If ever you need these articles in and on your toilet table you do now in this warm weather. Just pour some of Lanman's Florida Water in your bath and learn how refreshing it is. Where is the man who does not like to see a bottle of Bay Rum on his dresser—it seems to meet just the want.

Every thing in this department has been cut in price right and left. Please go carefully over this ad for prices and you will be well repaid.

Lily of the Valley Heliotrope, 50 cents.	Glycerine Soap, 9 cents.	Perfumed White Vaseline, 21 cents.
White Rose, Violet and Jockey Club, 50 cents.	White Loast Soap, 9 cents.	Campborated Vaseline, 19 cents.
Boyl's German-Cologne, 21 cents.	Woodbury's Facial Soap, 20 cents.	Glycerated Witch Hazel Jelly, 20 cents.
Henry Tetlow's Swan Down Powder, 19 cents.	Silver Soap, 12 cents.	Extract of Witch Hazel, 25 cents.
Henry Tetlow's Gossamer, 21 cents.	White Castle Soap, 19 cents per lb.	Tree Grade Bay Rum, 21 cents.
Lab ache Face Powder, 42 cents.	Pure Castle Soap, 15 cents per lb.	Michelson's Bay Rum, large size, 65 cents.
Petroleum Jelly, 2-lb jar, 10 cents.	Rubifoam, 20 cents.	Large Box Sozodont, 65 cents.
Powder Boxes with Puff, 25 cents.	Dental Flake, 19 cents.	Listerine, 21 and 79 cents.
Celluloid Soap Boxes, 55 cents.	Dr. Sheffield's Cream Dentifrice, 21 cents.	Kirsh's Violet Ammonia, 8 cents.
Turkish Bath Soap, 7 cents.	Dr. Lyon's Perfect Tooth Powder, 21 cents.	Pinaud's Eau De Quinine, 45 and 79 cents.
Smith Bros. Borax, 20 cents.	Talcum Powder, 7 cents.	Colgate's Violet Toilet Water, 44 and 85 cents.
Duchess Rose, 15 cents.	Mennen's Talcum Powder, 19 cents.	Murray and Lanman's Florida Water, 59 cents.
Regal Oat Meal Soap, 20 cents.	Easy Foot and Goya Powder, 10 cents.	Caswell, Massey & Co. Cologne Water, 39 cents.
Colgate's Oat Meal Soap, 9 cents.	Aratica Too h Soap, 21 cents.	Johann Maria Farina's, 25 cents.
Buttermilk Soap, 5 cents.	Lavender Salts, 19 cents.	Extract Favorita Cologne 50 cents.
Pear's Soap, scented, 18 cents.	Crown Lavender Salts, 29 cents.	Gold Seal Ammonia, very strong, 10 cents.
Pear's Soap, unscented, 14 cents.	Vaseline Camphor Ice, 10 cents.	Hot Water Bag, two-qt, 69 cents.
Savon, White Rose and Heliotrope, 9 cents.	Witch Hazel Cold Cream, 19 cents.	Celluloid Playing Cards, 69 cents.
Vloris Toilet Soap, 21 cents.	Hind's Honey Almond Cream, 45 cents.	Steamboat Playing Cards, 12 cents.
Cuticura Soap, 20 cents.	Calder's Saponaceous Dentine, 50 cents.	
Packard's Tar Soap, 21 cents.	Sozodont, 21 cents.	
Witch Hazel Soap, 7 cents.	Amnicated Vaseline, 20 cents.	
Cashmere Bouquet Soap, 23 cents.		

THE METELLUS THOMSON DRY GOODS CO.

PRETTY ... PARASOLS.



While the very latest ideas are embodied in our Parasols, the prices are based on economy, affording you a nice Parasol at a small outlay.

FANCY COLORED PARASOLS at 98c, \$1.50, \$1.69, \$1.75, \$1.98, \$2.39 and to \$7.50.

PRETTY WHITE PARASOLS at 98c, \$1.48, \$1.69, \$1.98, \$2.50, \$2.75 and to \$6.50.

The best values in Childrens Parasols.

The best values in Black and Colored Umbrellas.

Feldman & Co.

209-211 N.
MAIN ST.

HEADQUARTERS

for SHIRT WAISTS.
for BELTS.
for NECKWEAR.

GREAT

Alteration Sale

Owing to numerous and extensive improvements, we are going to make at our place of business, after July 4th, we must dispose of our entire large and extensive stock of fresh and seasonable merchandise, consisting of Men's, Young Men's, Boys' and Children's

Clothing, Furnishings and Hats,

And in order to do so quickly, we offer the entire stock at

Positive Manufacturing Prices,

To accomplish our purpose we are after. Watch for our special prices in daily papers. Sale begins Saturday morning, June 9th. Remember this is a STRAIGHT and TRUTHFUL STATEMENT, and it will pay you to take advantage of this Alteration Sale, as goods must be converted into Cash and to make room for the workmen.

**Loewenstein
& Werthheimer,**

Successors to LOEWENSTEIN BROS.

Lima, O.

28 and 30 Public Square.

LAST

Evening Witnessed
Two Happy

June Weddings

A Cluster of Pleasant
Events Crowded

Into This Pleasant Week in
Summer. Picnic of Auld
Lang Syne Club.

Parties, Receptions and Picnics For
Young and Old Are Scheduled
For the Remaining Days
of the Week.

One of the first weddings of this month of roses occurred last evening at the home of Rev. and Mrs. J. M. Mills, of west Market street, the affair being a quiet one, charming in every detail. The bride was the eldest daughter of the household, Miss Annette, and the man of her choice, Mr. Kimble Rackstraw, of Defiance. The ceremony was solemnized by Rev. J. M. Mills, who officiated with pink flowers, garlands on mantle and in the arch. A canopy of pink and green at the front parlor windows forming a suitable place for the bridal party. Miss Blanche Potter, of Defiance, at the piano, played a wedding processional, the melody, "Meditation," by Sudds, and then the young couple entered; the bride wearing a most dainty white organdie dress trimmed in exquisite lace on ruffles and the bodice also being trimmed with narrow white velvet ribbon. Her bouquet was made of fragrant lilies of the valley and the customary bride's roses. The ceremony was very brief but impressive, the words being said by the brides father, Rev. J. M. Mills. Congratulations and good wishes followed from the guests who were relatives and intimate friends from out of town, then all sat down to flower decked tables and enjoyed a supper served by Miss Marie Mills, Miss Lena Sanford and Miss Ruth English, of Belfast, N. Y. The young couple left on a north bound train last night for Toledo and after a short trip will go to their home which the groom has furnished and waiting for them in Defiance, where he is a prominent young business man. The from out of town guests were: Mr. K. Rackstraw, Sr., of Napoleon, Ohio, father of the groom and Mr. Frank R. Rackstraw, of Defiance, brother of the groom; Mr. Walter Jackson, of Springfield, O.; Miss Martha Richardson, Miss Laura Morgan and Mr. Will Morgan, of Bellefontaine; Miss Blanche Potter, of Defiance; Mr. M. E. Orent, of Defiance; Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Webb and daughter, of Toledo.

MALONE-SHAFFER.

June roses were out in full bloom last evening in the pretty garden about the home of Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Shaffer, of 794 south Elizabeth street, while indoors sweet peas in all their dainty colors lent beauty and fragrance to the pretty home wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Shaffer's youngest daughter, Jennie M. Shaffer, to Mr. Edwin L. Malone. About fifty guests were assembled to witness the ceremony which occurred at eight o'clock, Mrs. Harold B. Adams playing an appropriate wedding march on the piano, to herald the young couple who took positions beneath a canopy of fragrant flowers in the archway between the parlors, and the solemn marriage service of the Lutheran church was read by Rev. J. A. Peters, president of Heidelberg University at Tiffin, Ohio, who had united the lives of the bride's parents and also of a sister and brother-in-law. The bride was becomingly dressed in a white batiste dress trimmed with accordin pleated ruffles and white ribbon on the skirt, and on the waist a front of real lace with tie and sash of white silk. Snowy white sweet peas formed a pretty bouquet which the bride carried. Following the congratulations all were served with refreshing ices, etc., in the dining room, which was a bower of flowers with garlands falling from chandeliers to corners of the table. This room was in Misses Lillie Elliot and Della Lawrence's charge. The from out of town guests were: Miss Ollie Reed, of Ellensburg, West Virginia; Miss Carrie Meredith, of Day-

ton; Miss Edythe Stover, of Huntington, Ind., and Mr. and Mrs. Harry P. Anders, of Fort Wayne. The happy pair were last evening driven to the charming suite of rooms which the groom had in waiting at 615 west High street.

The Auld Lang Syne circle and Mrs. Bethards, of Defiance; and Mr. Roush, of Elida, were the guests of Dr. Hoyer at the Hoyer park on Tuesday afternoon.

The Bay View club met on Monday evening, at the home of Mrs. Howard Williamson and elected the following officers for next year: President, Mrs. M. U. Basinger; vice president, Mrs. J. B. Douglass; secretary, Mrs. Jason Lamison; critic, Mrs. Howard Williamson; assistant critic, Miss Katharine Riley.

Miss Leah Hay, of west Spring street, entertained some of her girl friends at five o'clock tea on Monday.

Tuesday evening Misses Nellie Holland, of west High street, gave a pleasant little tea party for Mrs. James, of Milwaukee, the other guests being: Mrs. George Holland, Mrs. Kent Holland, Mrs. E. W. Hiner, Mrs. T. N. Cunningham, Mrs. Charles Price, Mrs. Ina Agerter and Miss Francis Metzgar.

Mrs. M. L. Johnston, of west Market street, was the hostess for about forty ladies yesterday at one o'clock luncheon. Tables were spread with covers for four at each and a luncheon of several courses was served. Mrs. O. W. Ramseyer, Mrs. Will Beach, Mrs. DuGray, Miss Blanche Marmon and Olive Thomas serving. The guests of honor were Mrs. James, of Milwaukee and Mrs. Nichols, of Toledo, both former residents of Lima.

Miss Pearl Mitchell, of west North street, entertained a number of her young friends last evening. Games and music were enjoyed until ten o'clock, when refreshments were served.

The following invitations have been received by a number of Lima ladies: Mrs. Nelson Wilbur Cunningham, Friday, June Fifteenth, Two o'clock.

Hutton, O. B. S. V. P. The young girls of Christ church entertained their friends very delightfully Monday evening, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. William M. Iriss, of north West street.

Monday evening, Mr. Leon Laney, of west Market street, entertained a congenial crowd of his young friends in compliment to Miss Marie McKinney, of Lima.

Invitations issued read: Miss McKinley. Mrs. L. P. C. Godfrey. Friday, June Eighteenth, 2 to 4.

The Auld Lang Syne Circle will be officiated as follows for the season of 1900-1901: President, Mrs. W. G. Waters; vice president, Mrs. Moening; secretary, Miss Naoma Breese; treasurer, W. E. Hoyer; program committee, Mesdames Whitlock, Roby and Hall, and Dr. Bates.

The delightful home of Mrs. A. E. Schelthe, of 230 south Collet street, was the scene of a charming reception yesterday afternoon, given by the Dime Society of St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran church.

L. O. O. F.

There will be a meeting of Canton Orion No. 24 P. M., this evening, mustering in of officers; also to make arrangements for the encampment at Lancaster. All members are earnestly requested to be present.

C. B. Reid, Capt.

PATHFINDERS.

All members are requested to be present at regular meeting tomorrow evening. Nominations of candidates for officers for the ensuing term.

S. H. MARTIN, Sec.

"Hunger is the best Sauce," Yet some people are never hungry. Whatever they eat has to be forced down. That is, of course, something wrong with these people. By taking Hood's Sarsaparilla a short time they are given an appetite and then they enjoy eating and food nourishing them. If you find your appetite failing, just try a bottle of Hood's. It is a true stomach tonic and every dose does good.

The best family cathartic is Hood's Pills.

DREW THE PRIZES.

Mrs. Prevost drew the envelope containing the \$2.00 at Mrs. F. Light's yesterday. The same chances continue from day to day. The lucky envelope on Wednesday was drawn by Miss Cremean, from near Allentown.

Johnson's Swim is open.

G. E. BLUEM, —57 PUBLIC SQUARE.

Wash Dress Fabrics

And we have an assortment of them that ought to please a queen. Wonders in cotton! What beautiful effects the printers conjured! Who would think that cotton goods could be made to so closely resemble silks—to look so pretty, and wear much better, and cost much less?

It has all come about in the last few years. The makers of cottons took a sudden notion that more could be accomplished in their mills than the production of merely apron and dress ginghams and percales, and the other common fabrics. They began by improving on the colorings, making them prettier, and making them to stay—then they added a bit of silk, later half-silk, and now they mercerize it, and it is pretty near silk.

The prettiest of these new things cost considerable, but they are very much cheaper than silk because they are wider and stronger, and they'll wash.

We are bending all our energies this month of June to out-doing all our past efforts in the showing of washable fabrics.

You should see the show.

COLORED IRIS DIMITY, for 10c per yard.

DOTTED SWISS MUSLIN, colored, for 12 1-2c per yard.

COLORED DIMITIES, neat effects, for 12 1-2c per yard.

CHOICE GINGHAMS, neat style, in cord effects, for 10c per yard.

FINE ZEPHYRE GINGHAMS, great values, for 12 1-2c per yd.

Her Majesty's Summer Corset.

Our patrons are advised to look into the merits of her Majesty's Corset, for summer wear—not the regular styles but the summer style. Ask to see No. 500.

It's the best summer corset constructed, made of stoutest netting and liberally boned with unbreakable, unrustable steels. It will outwear any other summer corset.

Our Shirt Waist Offerings

Grow more interesting as the season advances. Fresh lots to reinforce the lately depleted stocks. They will soon go at the price offered.

Muslin Underwear and Summer Underwear

AT SPECIAL BARGAIN PRICES THIS WEEK.

G. E. BLUEM, 57 Public Square
THE DRY GOODS. DRESS GOODS AND SUIT HOUSE.

A June Special

... AT THE ...

Columbia Shoe Store.

700 pairs Ladies' Dress Kid
\$2.50 and \$2.25 Shoes, best styles, for

\$1.98 PER PAIR.

Ask to see this special. Every pair warranted to fit and wear. No better styles made. Buy today and save dollars.

JUNE SPECIAL SALE,

Columbia Shoe Store

OHIO IN CONGRESS.

October, 1865, he was elected for a second term of two years, again by the unanimous vote of the people.

On the first of January, 1867, he was elected United States senator to succeed Thomas Worthington, whose term expired on the 4th of March of that year. He resigned the office of governor, and Thomas Kirk, speaker of the senate, became acting governor.

In the year 1869 he resigned the senatorship, unexpectedly to all his friends and political associates. The moving cause of this action was the sickness and death of his wife. He resolved to retire from public life, and his resignation of his high office was his first step. But his determination was short-lived. His friends gathered around him and persuaded him otherwise.

The constituency of Ross county, with marked unanimity, at the October election, chose him to represent them in the popular branch of the legislature. He acceded to their wishes and was made speaker of that body.

In 1870 President Madison called him to Washington and made him commissioner of the land office, which was in need of a strong guiding hand. He thoroughly organized that important department. So prompt and energetic was he in a great emergency that when the British commander burned the national capital in 1814, he removed the records of the department intact to a place of safety, they being the only records that escaped total or partial destruction.

He continued to discharge the duties of the office during the remainder of President Madison's incumbency, and President Monroe asked him to continue. He declined, however, after arranging to exchange positions with Josiah Meigs of Ohio, who was surveyor general of the west. This office he filled with distinguished ability up to a brief period preceding his death. In the meantime he married Miss Porter of Delaware, who survived him a number of years.

In politics Dr. Tiffin was a Democrat and was one of the moving spirits in the formation of the state government. It was agreed by his associates that he should be chosen the first governor, and his canvass for that office was begun before the assembling of the constitutional convention.

He was a man of magnetic and equable temperament, pleasing address and commanding presence, and enjoyed the friendship and confidence of political friends and opponents alike. The certainty that he would be chosen governor popularized the state movement.

RETURN JONATHAN MEIGS, JR., OF WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Among the most eminent men in the early history of the state was Jonathan Meigs, Jr. Of strong and graceful physique and striking presence, he was a marked figure in every assemblage. His father, Return Jonathan Meigs, of Middletown, Connecticut, was a colonel in the War of the Revolution and did much toward achieving the independence of the colonies. Thrown frequently in the company of George Washington and his generals and advisers, he became closely identified with the early history of the republic following the struggle for liberty.

The younger Meigs was born in Middletown, Connecticut, in 1765, and as a youth witnessed and participated in the great revolutionary struggle. He graduated from Yale at the age of 21 and was admitted to the practice of law in his native town. The elder Meigs removed with his family to Marietta, at the time of the settlement of that place in 1788, and the young barrister came with him, and that was his home to the date of his death, March 28, 1825.

He entered upon his public career in 1803, when he was chosen chief justice of the supreme court of the state by the legislature. Samuel Huntington and William Sprigg being his associates on the bench. In political belief he was a Democrat of rather conservative tendencies, favoring the new state movement, but opposed to pushing it forward with undue haste. His father, also a Democrat, of still more conservative type, was inclined to support the attitude of Governor St. Clair on the question of statehood, and this probably influenced the younger man.

In November, 1804, President Jefferson appointed him to the command of the United States troops in the Upper Louisiana district, and shortly after commissioned him as one of the United States judges of Louisiana territory. In 1806 he returned to Ohio and took a conspicuous part in the overthrow of the Burr-Bienershausen conspiracy, under the direction of Governor Tiffin and the legislature, and in conjunction with General Cato.

He then returned to Louisiana territory for a short time, in the execution of a special mission pertaining to the military and civil organization of the district, intrusted to him by President Jefferson. Thence he went to Missouri territory on a similar mission. He returned to Ohio in 1807, where a commission from the president making him a United States judge for the territory of Michigan awaited him.

This commission he declined, to become a candidate for governor of the state at the October election of that year. On the 8th of December, 1807, the two houses of the legislature canvassed the vote cast at the preceding October election, from which it appeared that Return Jonathan Meigs, Jr., had received 6,656 votes and Nathaniel Massie 4,757. Both the candidates were Democrats, and the two houses of the legislature were almost solidly Democratic.

Mr. Massie gave notice of contest on the ground that Judge Meigs was not eligible to the governorship under the third section of the second article of the constitution, which provided that no person should be eligible to the office unless he was 35 years of age, a citizen of the United States and "an inhabitant of the state for four years next preceding the election." Mr. Massie set up the absence of Judge Meigs in Louisiana and Missouri from 1804 to 1807 as constituting a constitutional invalidity.

Judge Meigs admitted the absence, setting up that it was owing to the proper discharge of official duties for and in behalf of the United States government and for the government of the state of Ohio; that it did not make him a nonresident of the state within the meaning of the constitution, and that he had in fact been an inhabitant, a resident and citizen of the state for more than thirteen years previous to the day of the election.

An act was passed by the legislature providing for the trial of the contest before the two houses in joint assembly. The hearing of the case was upon the above agreed statement of facts, and argument of counsel. The vote in joint assembly was 24 in favor of sustaining the contest and 19 against. The vote of the senate was 5 to sustain and 9 opposed, and in the house, to sustain 19, opposed 11. Speaker Thomas Kirk of the senate, who was interested in the result of the contest did not vote.

While Meigs lost the governorship, Massie did not gain it, the legislature declared by a joint resolution that there had been a failure to elect and that the office was vacant, to be filled as directed by the constitution. Accordingly Thomas Kirk, speaker of the senate, became acting governor. At the same session of the legislature Judge Meigs was again elected as one of the supreme judges of the state.

On the 10th of December, 1808, the legislature elected him to the United States senate to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Senator Smith, and also to the full term of six years. During his brief service in the senate he brought the new and growing empire of the west effectively to the attention of the congress and the cabinet.

On the second Tuesday of October, 1810, he was elected governor of the state, receiving 9,324 votes to 7,731 for Thomas Worthington. In 1812 he was re-elected governor, receiving 11,859 votes, while his opponent, Thomas Scott, received 7,903. On both occasions his opponents were Democrats like himself.

During his four years (nearly) as governor, he acted with great promptness and energy in organizing and equipping the military forces of the state in the War of 1812. His state papers and public addresses were models of diction, patriotism and eloquence, and had the effect of calling Ohioans to arms, and her which he received the grateful acknowledgments of the national administration.

On the 4th of March, 1814, upon being appointed postmaster general

by President Monroe, in recognition of his great abilities and his signal public services, he resigned the office of governor, and was succeeded by Orin Loker, speaker of the senate, as acting governor.

He continued as postmaster general from March 17, 1814, to June 29, 1823, when he resigned because of impaired health, and was succeeded by John McLean of Ohio. Two years later he died at Marietta, aged 60, having spent 21 years continuously in the public service.

STANLEY GRISWOLD OF CUYAHOGA COUNTY.

Mr. Griswold was born at Torrington, Conn., Nov. 14, 1763, and died at Shawneetown, Ill., Aug. 21, 1815. During his youth he worked on his father's farm, after which he entered Yale college, from which he graduated in 1784. Shortly after his graduation he was ordained as a minister. Being an ardent Jeffersonian Democrat, he attended a Democratic public meeting at Wallingford, Conn., in 1801, and delivered a most remarkable sermon on politics and religion.

He was immediately charged with heresy and retired from the ministry and was admitted to the practice of the law, remaining at Walpole, N. H., where he edited a Democratic newspaper until President Thomas Jefferson appointed him as secretary of the territory of Michigan, in 1805. Failing to agree with Governor Hull, who subsequently surrendered Detroit in the War of 1812, he resigned and came to Ohio.

In July, 1809, Governor Samuel Huntington appointed him to the vacancy in the United States senate, caused by the resignation of Edward Tiffin, his term being less than four months, and his actual service but a few days. In 1810 he was appointed United States judge for the Northwest territory by President Madison, and he was discharging the duties of that office at the time of his decease.

ALEXANDER CAMPBELL OF BROWN COUNTY.

Alexander Campbell was chosen by the legislature on the 12th of December, 1809, to fill out the vacancy caused by the resignation of Senator Edward Tiffin. He was at the time a member of the house of representatives, had been chosen speaker pro tempore on the 4th of December, and would have been made the permanent speaker. On the 12th of December, when elected senator, he resigned his office, and was succeeded as speaker by Edward Tiffin, whom he succeeded as senator.

While credited to Brown county he was a resident of Adams at the time of and previous to his election to the United States senate, but in that portion from which Brown was subsequently erected. In 1807-1809-1809 he represented Adams and Soloto in the popular branch of the legislature. His services in the United States senate extended from December 12, 1809, to March 4, 1813. In 1818 he again entered the legislature, being a member of the house in 1819-1820 and 1822-1823, and of the senate in 1822-1824. He was chosen a presidential elector in 1820, and cast his vote for James Monroe for president, as did his colleagues, William Henry Harrison, Robert Lucas, James Kilbourne, Jeremiah Morrow, James Caldwell, John McLaughlin and Lewis Dille.

Senator Campbell was of Virginia descent, and his early political affiliations were Democratic. He became a Whig when Henry Clay became conspicuous in public life. He settled at Ripley in early life, and his residence was the first courthouse in Brown county, and continued as such until the county seat was permanently fixed at Georgetown. He was born in Greenbrier county, Va., in 1774, and was educated as a physician and practiced medicine the most of his life. He was mayor of Ripley after having served in the United States senate. From Virginia he first migrated to Lexington, Ky., but shortly after removed to Ripley, O., and began the practice of medicine. He died Nov. 5, 1857.

JEREMIAH MORROW OF WARREN COUNTY.

This distinguished pioneer statesman was born at historic Gettysburg, Pa., of Scotch-Irish parentage, Oct. 6, 1771, and died at his home in Warren county March 22, 1852.

He acquired a fair education in the schools of the day, and migrated to the wilds of the Northwest territory in 1795. Ohio was then but a wilderness, but he lived long enough to see it the third state in the Union. In wealth, population, transportation facilities, and in all the essentials of material and educational greatness and civilization, to which achievement he contributed much, being always foremost in pushing forward internal improvements and the system of common school education. He settled in what is now Warren county and began clearing away the primeval forests and built up for himself a home, a competence and an enduring name.

In politics he was an ardent and aggressive Democrat in his younger days, but with him, as with all truly great minds, all party asperities mellowed with the lapse of years. The people of the state crowned him with high and richly deserved honors. Among the honors thus conferred on him were senator and representative in the state legislature, representative in the congress, United States senator and governor of the state.

He began his public service in 1801 as a member of the territorial legislature. In 1802 he was a member of the constitutional convention, coming from Hamilton county, which up to March 24, 1803, embraced Warren within its limits.

In 1803 was a member of the state senate, and in October of that year was elected as the sole representative of Ohio in the Eighth congress of the United States, and was re-elected to the Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh and Twelfth congresses, and retired temporarily from the national house on the 4th of March, 1813. In 1814 he was appointed by the president commissioner to treat with the Indians west of the Great Miami river.

Previous to this appointment, Feb. 6, 1813, the legislature elected him to the United States senate for the term of six years, beginning with March 4, 1813, and ending March 4, 1819, at which time he retired from the senate.

From 1820 to 1822 he served on the commission to investigate and report upon the canal system of internal improvements, and was one of the most energetic workers in its behalf in the state. When the era of railroad construction began he took a deep interest in the work which revolutionized internal traffic and transportation, and brought the Ohio valley and the Atlantic seaboard into such close connection, and so strongly cementing the bonds of the Federal Union. He was chosen as the first president of the Little Miami Railroad company, and its successful construction and early management was largely due to his practical wisdom and executive ability.

In 1822 he was elected governor of the state, and re-elected in 1824, serving four years in that office. His administration was an era of great progress in all the affairs of the state. In 1827-1828 he was a member of the state senate, and served in the house in 1829-1830.

In 1828 he was again elected to the national house and re-elected in 1830, serving during the Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh congresses, shortly after which he retired from public life. In addition to the above positions he filled numerous responsible offices, and discharged important commissions for the state and national governments.

He was one of the champions of the early admission of the state to the Union, and a statement written by him to President Jefferson detailing some of the strong Federalistic views of Governor St. Clair during the agitation of the question was one of the contributing causes for St. Clair's removal as territorial governor.

He was a plain unostentatious man, who performed manual labor alongside of his employes on the farm and at the mill, regarding honest toil as the highest title to nobility.

While he was governor the Duke of Saxe-Weimar, who was touring the country, called at his home to pay him respects, and was surprised not to find the governor of the rising state dressed in tinsel and lace. Mistaking him for a day laborer, he said: "I wish to see your master, the governor of the state." "I acknowledge no master but Him above," was the quick response. "I am Governor Morrow. I am glad to meet your excellency. You are welcome to the hospitalities of my home." The titled foreigner accepted them, was charmed with the wide knowledge and conversational powers of his unassuming host, and went on his journey with broadened ideas of the intrinsic greatness of the young republic.

JOSEPH KERR OF ROSS COUNTY.

Senator Joseph Kerr was a man of local, rather than state and national prominence. His election to the senate seems to have been more in the nature of a compliment than otherwise, and was the result no doubt of a desire to compliment Senator Worthington, who desired one of his neighbors and friends to serve out the brief remnant of the unexpired term to which he had been chosen.

Of Irish parentage, he came to Chillicothe early in life and took a prominent part in local political affairs, and entered the legislature in 1809,

serving in the senate during the Third and Fourth and in the house during the Seventh and Eighteenth general assemblies.

He was elected to the United States senate in 1814, and served from the 10th of December, 1814, to the 4th of March, 1815. His political affiliations were with the Democratic party and he was a strong advocate of the early organization of the state government. Some of his criticisms of Governor St. Clair were so pungent that they called forth a sharp reply from that gentleman in one of his public addresses. In the state legislature he was a laborious and painstaking member.

Mr. Kerr was highly respected by his friends and neighbors, and became one of the leading and most valuable citizens in building up and developing Ross county and the lower Scioto valley. He died at a little past 70 years of age, respected alike by his political associates and antagonists.

BENJAMIN RUGGLES OF BELMONT COUNTY.

Benjamin Ruggles was the first United States senator from Ohio to be elected three times in succession, and each time for the constitutional term of six years. He served the state with distinction and singular fidelity for 18 years from the 4th of March, 1815, to the 4th of March, 1833, and was closely identified with all the important national legislation of that entire period.

He was born at Woodstock (Roxbury), Windham county, Conn., Feb. 21, 1783. His father was a farmer and the future senator spent his earlier years in agricultural pursuits, attending the schools of the neighborhood as occasion permitted. Later he entered the Brooklyn academy, where he perfected himself in the higher branches of education, and began the study of law, to the practice of which he was subsequently admitted.

In 1807 he emigrated from his native state to Marietta, Washington county, O., where he entered upon the practice of his profession, achieving enviable success. A few years later he removed to St. Clairsville, Belmont county, which became his permanent home, and he soon became one of the foremost citizens of the eastern part of the state.

He was a Democrat in politics, and in the divisions of that party in 1824, when four candidates, Andrew Jackson and William H. Crawford were the Democratic candidates, and John Quincy Adams and Henry Clay were put forward by the two wings of the crystallizing Whig party, he espoused the cause of Crawford, and was a member and president of the senatorial caucus which placed the Georgia statesman in nomination in opposition to the popular nomination tendered by the state legislatures of a large part of the Union to the hero of New Orleans.

This lost him the friendship of many of his political friends in Ohio, and led to the long struggle which attended his third election in 1827. It was only by the aid of some of his political opponents that he succeeded in attaining his third term.

At the close of his senatorial term in 1833, at the age of 50 years, he retired from public life, entirely satisfied with the honors that had been bestowed upon him by the people, and devoted the remainder of his life to the practice of his profession and to agricultural pursuits, having acquired considerable landed property. He died at his home at St. Clairsville Sept. 2, 1857.

Previous to his election as United States senator Mr. Ruggles had been president judge of the court of common pleas for the Third circuit, having been elected to that position on the 13th of December, 1809 for a term of seven years.

A man of rare culture and social amenities, he commanded the support and friendship, not only of his political opponents, but those of his political associates with whom he had frequent occasion to differ on public questions.

WILLIAM A. TRIMBLE OF HIGHLAND COUNTY.

William A. Trimble was the first United States senator from Ohio to die while in the discharge of the duties of his office, and the only one up to the present time.

He was born at Woodford, Ky., on the 4th of April, 1776, being a son of Captain James Trimble of Augusta county, Va., who removed thence to Kentucky. The future statesman and soldier received such educational training as the limited advantages of the frontier afforded, and then attended Transylvania university, from which he graduated.

His brother, Allen Trimble, who subsequently became governor of Ohio, had removed from Kentucky to Ohio, and settled at Hillsboro, the present county seat of Highland county. Upon his graduation from Transylvania William came to Hillsboro and began the study of law with his brother, Allen.

A little later he went to Litchfield, Conn., where he finished his education, both in literature and law, and was admitted to the bar and began the active and successful practice of his profession at Hillsboro.

He took a conspicuous part in the War of 1812, and was a major under General Hull at Detroit at the time of that officer's surrender to the British. He was paroled by the British commander and later exchanged.

In March, 1812, he was made major of the Twenty-sixth regiment, and distinguished himself for his courage, daring and coolness in action. He was badly wounded in the action in front of Fort Erie, and was compelled in consequence to retire from the active operations of the army.

He died on the 13th of December, 1821, from the effects of the wounds received in the above action.

On the 20th of January, 1819, he was elected to the United States senate over Thomas Worthington, his principal competitor, serving less than two years in the senate. His death caused universal sorrow throughout the state, which was shared alike by his political supporters and opponents.

In political affiliation Senator Trimble was a liberal Federalist, and was the first of the senatorial line who was not more or less a pronounced adherent of the Democratic school. In the senate, during his brief career, he was noted for his broad and comprehensive views of all the great political and economical questions that agitated the national legislature.

He held no other civic office in the state aside from the United States senatorship, although numerous positions were tendered him by the people in his section of the state.

ETHAN ALLEN BROWN OF HAMILTON COUNTY.

Ethan Allen Brown was a member of the supreme court of Ohio from 1814 to 1817; governor of the state from 1818 to 1822; United States senator from 1822 to 1825, and a presidential elector in 1823, casting his vote for Andrew Jackson for president, and enjoying the fullest confidence of that distinguished general and statesman.

The pupil and protégé of the renowned Alexander Hamilton, he imbibed exactly opposite political views from his friend and preceptor, being as uncompromisingly Democratic as Hamilton was Federalist. He was born on the 4th of July, 1766, 16 years before Jefferson penned the rescript of human liberty, and as a youth participated in the closing scenes of the memorable struggle of the American revolution.

His father was a man of moderate means, which were well-nigh swept away during the war. The young man secured a good education from private teachers, and by teaching and day labor was able to obtain an independent livelihood before he attained his majority. In 1799 he was able to go to New York and fit himself for a profession.

He selected the law and entered himself as a student with Alexander Hamilton, and was admitted to the practice in 1802. After two years' practice in the east he migrated to Cincinnati, O., then a struggling outpost of civilization. Here he found commercial pursuits more remunerative than the legal profession, and for a number of years was engaged in the purchase of the products of the country and their shipment to New Orleans and other Mississippi river points.

In 10 years his accumulations were considerable, and in 1814 he went east and induced his father to dispose of his holdings there and invest the proceeds in western lands. In conjunction they purchased large tracts at Rising Sun, Ind., which eventually netted them comfortable fortunes.

Although engaged in commercial pursuits he had not abandoned the practice of his profession, and in 1814 was elected by the legislature as one of the judges of the supreme court, his associates being Thomas Scott, Thomas Morris and John S. Edwards. He was chosen for the constitutional term of seven years.

On the 7th of December, 1818, he tendered his resignation as judge to Governor Worthington to accept the office of governor, to which he had been elected at the preceding October election, receiving 30,194 votes to 8,075 cast for James Dunlap. He was not at the state capital when the official canvass of the vote was made by the legislature, and Senator Robert Lucas was made special messenger to proceed to Cincinnati, notify him of his election and request him to appear before the legislature and take the oath of office.

It required seven days for the special messenger to execute his commission, and on the 14th of December, 1818, Judge Brown appeared and entered upon the discharge of his new duties. He was re-elected in 1820, receiving 34,836 votes to 9,428 cast for Jeremiah Morrow and 4,348 for William Henry Harrison.

His administration of the affairs of the state was strong and vigorous, and commanded general approval. Internal improvements, popular education and the rigid enforcement of the laws requiring an inspection of all produce shipped from Ohio to other markets were among the features of his administration.

The banking question, too, became one of great importance, and several

(To be continued.)



The Best Line Between

CINCINNATI
INDIANAPOLIS
CHICAGO
DAYTON
TOLEDO
DETROIT.

Cafe Car,
Parlor Cars,
Observation,
Compartment
and
Pullman
Standard
Sleepers.

MICHIGAN
and
CANADA.
SOUTHERN
WINTER
RESORTS,
FLORIDA
NEW ORLEANS
MEXICO
CALIFORNIA.

Any Agent or Representative of the C. H. & D. will be pleased to furnish information, or address

D. O. EDWARDS,
Passenger Traffic Manager,
Cincinnati, O.

Where To Locate?

WHY IN THE TERRITORY
TRAVELED BY THE

Louisville
AND Nashville
Railroad,
The Great Central Southern Trunkline

IN

KENTUCKY, TENNESSEE
ALABAMA,
MISSISSIPPI, FLORIDA.

WHERE
Farmers, Fruit Growers
Stock Raisers, Manufacturers,
Investors, Speculators
and Money Lenders

will find the greatest chances in the United States to make "big money" by reason of the abundance and cheapness of

LAND AND FARMS.

TIMBER AND STONE.
IRON AND COAL.

LABOR—EVERYTHING

Free financial assistance, and from down from Lexington for the manufacture of Land and farms at \$10 per acre and upward and 60 acres in West Florida than any other country in the world. The land is taken under C. S. Hamilton laws. Subscriptions in the Gulf Coast District will make enormous profits. Half two centuries the first and third Tuesday of each month. Let us know what you want, and we will tell you where and how to get it—without delay, and at the lowest prices. Printed matter, maps and all information free. Address, R. J. WENYER, General Immigration and Industrial Agent at LOUISVILLE, KY.

NO. 54.

East Side Public Square.

FIRST CLASS FEMALE SCHOOL

Ladies and Children's Hair Cutting done to order. Special room for infant hair dressing.

A. G. LUTZ, Proprietor.

METROPOLITAN

Barber Shop and Bath Room

Have been reopened by HANNEY & SHIRER.

Newly equipped with the best, everything neat, new and clean. Call for a clean shave of a clean bath.

BASEMENT METROPOLITAN BLOCK

MONEY TO LOAN.

We have a large sum of money to loan on city property and improved farm land at the VERY LOWEST RATE OF INTEREST with the privilege of paying part of all at any interest paying day. Persons wishing CASH MONEY and on SIGHT NOTICE will find it will be to their interest to call.

C. H. HOLCOMB.

Real Estate and Loan Broker, Rooms 7 and 8 Holmes Block.

ASTHMA

QUICK, SURE RELIEF

ASTHMA TABLETS

A POSITIVE cure for Asthma, Hay Fever and Catarrh. One or two Tablets after each meal and at bedtime. Ask your druggist, or by mail 25c. Send money to Ross K. Co., Cincinnati, O.

ROSS K. Co., Cincinnati, O.

School Desks Wanted.

SEALED BIDS will be received by the Board of Education of Lima, Ohio, until 1 o'clock, noon of June 22, 1900, upon the hundred Primary and four hundred Grand Grade School Desks of standard quality and oak finish. Bids are to cover both adjustable and non-adjustable styles. Sample desks must be submitted and certified check for One Hundred Dollars must accompany the bid. The Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids. By order of the Board.

ASA CART, Clerk.

Lima, O., May 22, 1900.

163m2



CLEAN HAIR PURE HAIR

comes from the use of the famous
Seven Sutherland Sisters'
Scalp Cleaner, and with perfect
cleanness comes beauty.

Mrs. N. J. Bell, Box 60, University
Place, Omaha, Neb., writes: "Every
head should be shampooed frequently
with this wholesome remedy."

After each shampoo, when the hair
is thoroughly dry, the scalp should be
treated with Seven Sutherland Sisters'
Hair Grower. Sold by all druggists.

Wall Paper.

The largest line, the best
goods, the biggest assort-
ment. Prices—from as low
as the lowest, to as high as
you wish to go.

CITY BOOK STORE,

WOOLERY & RAMSEY, Prop.

LOCAL TIME CARD.

C. H. & D. R. R.

No.	Arrive.	Depart.
1 Daily	2:20 a. m.	2:30 a. m.
2 Daily	5:15 a. m.	5:25 a. m.
3 Daily	8:10 a. m.	8:20 a. m.
4 Daily	11:05 a. m.	11:15 a. m.
5 Daily	2:00 p. m.	2:10 p. m.
6 Daily	4:55 p. m.	5:05 p. m.
7 Sunday	7:10 a. m.	7:20 a. m.
8 Sunday	9:30 a. m.	9:40 a. m.

No.	Arrive.	Depart.
1 Daily	2:20 a. m.	2:30 a. m.
2 Daily	5:15 a. m.	5:25 a. m.
3 Daily	8:10 a. m.	8:20 a. m.
4 Daily	11:05 a. m.	11:15 a. m.
5 Daily	2:00 p. m.	2:10 p. m.
6 Daily	4:55 p. m.	5:05 p. m.
7 Sunday	7:10 a. m.	7:20 a. m.
8 Sunday	9:30 a. m.	9:40 a. m.

In effect 12 o'clock noon May 27, 1900.

No.	Arrive.	Depart.
1 Daily	2:20 a. m.	2:30 a. m.
2 Daily	5:15 a. m.	5:25 a. m.
3 Daily	8:10 a. m.	8:20 a. m.
4 Daily	11:05 a. m.	11:15 a. m.
5 Daily	2:00 p. m.	2:10 p. m.
6 Daily	4:55 p. m.	5:05 p. m.
7 Sunday	7:10 a. m.	7:20 a. m.
8 Sunday	9:30 a. m.	9:40 a. m.

No.	Arrive.	Depart.
1 Daily	2:20 a. m.	2:30 a. m.
2 Daily	5:15 a. m.	5:25 a. m.
3 Daily	8:10 a. m.	8:20 a. m.
4 Daily	11:05 a. m.	11:15 a. m.
5 Daily	2:00 p. m.	2:10 p. m.
6 Daily	4:55 p. m.	5:05 p. m.
7 Sunday	7:10 a. m.	7:20 a. m.
8 Sunday	9:30 a. m.	9:40 a. m.

ERIE RAILROAD.

Time Card in Effect May 11, 1900.

From Lima, Ohio.

TRAINS WEST. Depart.

No.	Arrive.	Depart.
1 Daily	2:20 a. m.	2:30 a. m.
2 Daily	5:15 a. m.	5:25 a. m.
3 Daily	8:10 a. m.	8:20 a. m.
4 Daily	11:05 a. m.	11:15 a. m.
5 Daily	2:00 p. m.	2:10 p. m.
6 Daily	4:55 p. m.	5:05 p. m.
7 Sunday	7:10 a. m.	7:20 a. m.
8 Sunday	9:30 a. m.	9:40 a. m.

TRAINS EAST.

No. 1, Vestibule Limited, daily, for

New York and Boston.

No. 2, Express, daily, except Sunday

and Monday, for New York and Boston.

No. 3, Local Freight, daily, except

Sunday, for New York and Boston.

No. 4, Local Freight, daily, except

Sunday, for New York and Boston.

No. 5, Local Freight, daily, except

Sunday, for New York and Boston.

No. 6, Local Freight, daily, except

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No. 7, Local Freight, daily, except

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No. 8, Local Freight, daily, except

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No. 11, Local Freight, daily, except

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No. 15, Local Freight, daily, except

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No. 16, Local Freight, daily, except

Sunday, for New York and Boston.

No. 17, Local Freight, daily, except

Sunday, for New York and Boston.

No. 18, Local Freight, daily, except

Sunday, for New York and Boston.

Broken Brio-a-Bracs.

Mr. Major, the famous cement man of
New York, has been very successful in
the sale of his cement. The multitudes who use this standard
cement know that it is many times better
than other cements for which
other claims are made, but a great many
do not know why. The reason is
that Mr. Major uses the best materials ever
discovered and other manufacturers do not
use them, because they fear the expense and
do not allow large profits. Mr. Major
uses that one of the elements of his
cement costs \$2.75 a pound, and another
costs 2.65 a gallon, while a large share of
the so-called cements and liquid glue upon
the market are made of cheap, inferior
materials, dissolved in water or other acid
and, in some cases, altered slightly in color
and odor by the addition of cheap and
useless materials.

Major's cement retails at fifteen cents and
twenty-five cents a barrel, and when a
dealer tries to sell a substitute you can de-
pend upon it that his only object is to make
larger profits.

The profit on Major's cement is as much
as any dealer ought to make on any cement
and this doubly true in view of the fact
that each dealer gets his share of the bene-
fit. Major's cement is sold in 300
pounds to over \$3,000 a month throughout
the country. Established in 1876.

Based on having a cement that is accept-
ed of hand advice from a druggist.

If you are at all handy (and you will be
like to find that you are a good deal
more so than you imagined) you can repair
your rubber boots, your fair shoes, and
other rubber and leather articles, with
Major's Rubber Cement and Major's
Leather Cement.

And you will be surprised at how many
dollars a year you will thus save.

If your dealer can't supply you, it will
be forwarded by mail, either kind. Free of
postage.

may 1-100 dwt

Attachment Notice.

The Paters Clothing Co., Before F. E. Duffield,
Justice of the Peace
of Ottawa Township,
Allegany County,
Ohio.

On the 31st day of May, 1900, said Justice
issued an order of attachment in the above
captioned case for the sum of twenty-four dollars
and sixty-six cents (\$24.66).

Ten Persons Clothing Co.
Lima, Ohio, May 21, 1900. Jun 2-99

Attachment.

Robert & Hall, parties Before F. E. Duffield,
Justice of the Peace
of Ottawa Township,
Allegany County,
Ohio.

On the 28th day of May, 1900, said Justice
issued an order of attachment in the above
captioned case for the sum of twenty-four dollars
and sixty-six cents (\$24.66).

Robert & Hall
Lima, Ohio, May 21, 1900. Jun 2-99

Notice to Bond Buyers.

Sealed proposals will be received by the
City Clerk of Lima, Ohio, until twelve
o'clock noon of

MONDAY, JUNE 18, 1900.

and opened immediately thereafter, for the
purchase of \$10,000 worth (par value) of
bonds known and designated as the East
High Street Parking Bonds of the City of
Lima, Ohio, issued in anticipation of a col-
lection of a special assessment and levy to
be made to pay the cost of the extension of
improvement East High Street from Main
Street to the east line of the E. & L. N. R.
Co. right-of-way, including grading, curbing
and paving the same.

Said bonds shall mature as follows: \$2,000
on the first day of January and on the first
day of July of each year, from January
1st, 1901 to July 1st, 1910, inclusive.

Said bonds shall bear interest at the rate
of three and one-half per cent per an-
num, payable semi-annually; principal and
interest payable at the office of the City
Treasurer in Lima, Ohio, as it becomes due.

Said bonds are dated July 1st, 1900, and are
issued by authority of sections 202, 203,
204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212,
213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221,
222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230,
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The city reserves the right to collect an
amount equal to the cost of the estimate and
the improvement of any part thereof.

No bid for less than the par value of said
bonds will be considered, and all bids
should specify the number of bonds to be
purchased, and the amount of premium, if any, that is
offered.

Bidders are required to use the form of
proposal furnished by the City Clerk and no
bid will be considered unless accompanied
by a certified check on a Lima, Ohio, bank,
and payable to the City Clerk, in sum of at
least five (5) per cent of the amount of
bonds bid for. Should the bidder to whom
such bonds are awarded refuse to accept said
bonds and pay to the City of Lima the amount
of his said bid, the said bidder will be liable
for the same, and such amount, then said de-
posit will be retained by said city as
liquidated damages for such failure.

The right is reserved to reject any or all
bids.

By order of Council.

C. E. LYNN, City Clerk.

male-wed-4w

For two years Ira W. Kelley, of
Mansfield, Pa., was in poor health on
account of kidney trouble. He con-
siderable money for medicine
without obtaining relief until he tried
Foley's Kidney Cure, and now writes
"I desire to add my testimony that it
may be the cause of adding others."

H. F. Vortkamp, cor. Main and North
Streets.

Train Blown From the Track.

During a tornado an express train
on the Newfoundland railroad was
lifted off the track and deposited in a
hog some distance away, only the en-
gine holding to the rails. The bag-
gage car took fire and was destroyed
with its contents, including the whole
colonial mail for Canada and the
United States. No one was injured.

Dr. Williams' Indian

Dr. Williams' Indian

Dr. Williams' Indian

Dr. Williams' Indian

Dr. Williams' Indian

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Dr. Williams' Indian

SEATS COLLAPSED.

Dozen Persons Injured During a Clu-
b Performance.

Chicago, June 7.—The reserved seat
section of seats collapsed at a perfor-
mance of the E. F. Davis show and me-
nagerie in South Chicago. The audi-
ence was transformed into a howling,
struggling mob. During the excite-
ment the animals of the show became
unmanageable and for a time it was
feared that many of them would break
from the cages into the crowd. A dozen
persons were injured. Manager Sam-
uel Flynn says the accident was due to
the act of some malicious person who
had removed one of the rear props
from the stand. Three hundred per-
sons were in the reserved section.

In Honor of Gomez.

Havana, June 7.—A mass meeting
and procession were held in honor of
General Maximilian

HIGHWAYMAN SHOT

And Almost Instantly Killed
By An Officer.

Phil. Goebel Wounded

In a Desperate Encounter With Three
Desperadoes.

Arose to His Feet After Being Shot Down and
Emptied His Revolver Into the Gang
With Deadly Effect.

Policemen Goebel and Sullivan Engage in a Desperate Bat-
tle With Armed Robbers.—One of the Gang
Killed and the Others are Believed
to Have Been Wounded.

Policemen Phil. Goebel and Mike Sullivan has a desperate encounter with three robbers in the C. H. & D. north yards about 1 o'clock this morning and in a battle at short range with revolver; officer Goebel was wounded and one of the three desperadoes was almost instantly killed. The battle was one of the most desperate that was ever fought in Lima and though the robbers outnumbered the officers and began the shooting they were defeated by the two policemen, who bravely stood their ground and emptied their revolvers into the gang. The robbers were beaten back and forced to retreat leaving one of their number dead upon the battle grounds. Fortunately policeman Goebel's wound is not a very dangerous one and unless unlooked for complications result from the injury he will be on duty again within a short time looking for more desperadoes of the kind he met last night.

THE OFFICERS

WERE SEARCHING FOR THE MEN WITH
WHOM THEY CLASHED.

All of the policemen who were on duty last night were out in search of the desperate trio when the battle ensued. They did not know at that time that there were three men in the gang but were looking for two fellows who had assaulted and attempted to rob Dr. J. E. Mell, the south side druggist, about 10:30 o'clock. Officers Goebel and Sullivan had started out together in search of the highwaymen and were near the old Catholic cemetery along the C. H. & D. yards when suddenly they came face to face with three desperate appearing strangers. Both the policemen and the robbers were surprised by the sudden meeting in the darkness but Goebel was satisfied at the first glance that the men were the fellows wanted and reaching for his revolver he ordered the men to throw up their hands. The response he received to the order was a bullet which was fired by one of the robbers who had stepped behind him. With the report of the revolver Goebel fell and immediately all three of the robbers commenced firing at the two officers. Sullivan had his revolver out in an instant. Officer Sullivan took refuge at the end of a box car and returned the fire and Goebel, although badly wounded, was on his feet in an instant and advanced towards the trio firing his revolver as he went. By this time he had emptied the contents of his revolver into the gang, the fellows beat a retreat and disappeared in the darkness north of the scene of the battle. Goebel was unable to follow them and Sullivan would not leave the wounded

that he would like to have another go with the desperadoes.

NOT SERIOUS.

GOEBEL'S WOUND NOT CONSIDERED A DANGEROUS ONE.

Dr. Steiner accompanied the wounded officer to his home and made a careful examination of the bullet wound. The bullet entered the flesh in the officer's back a little to the right of the spinal column and passed across very near the column to a point about four inches to the left of it where it lodged. It was removed by Dr. Steiner and was found to be a short 32-caliber ball. The wound causes the officer considerable pain but today he was resting as well as could be expected.

THE ASSAULT

WHICH LATER LED TO THE FATAL DUEL IN THE RAILROAD YARDS.

The trouble of the night started with the report received at the police station that J. E. Mell, of 123 east Vine street, proprietor of the south side drug store, had been held up and brutally assaulted by thugs. Chief Harley and Lieutenant Wingate started out at once to investigate the matter and learned from Mr. Mell that he had been met by two men while on his way home after closing hours, and ordered to throw up his hands.

As he failed to promptly obey the command one of the men dealt him a wicked blow in the face. Although dazed, Mr. Mell immediately pulled his revolver and began firing. The highwaymen took to their heels and ran east as far as the railroad tracks when they turned and went north.

The blow Mr. Mell received in the face was a severe one and must have been made with something other than the man's bare fist. All around the left eye is a bad bruise, and the eye itself was painfully injured. The bridge of the nose was also slightly

out. It is surprising that the blow did not have the effect intended, and produce unconsciousness long enough to permit the robbers to complete their work, but the presence of mind of Mr. Mell did not desert him at the supreme moment and the first shot from his revolver sent the cowards on a run for safety. It was dark along the street, at the time the moon being hidden by a cloudy sky, and under the moonlight schedule there were no electric lights burning. The assault was made so suddenly, too, that Mr. Mell got scarcely a glimpse of the fellows and he could not get a very accurate description of them.

BODY FOUND.

GOEBEL SENT TWO BULLETS INTO ONE OF THE GANG.

Officer Goebel declared that he had shot at least one of the men and was sure that the last bullet he fired was the one that hit the man at whom he aimed. Nearly an hour after the battle occurred, C. E. Helm, Shad, Walsh and Charles Rhyer, a C. H. & D. switching crew, while passing through the north yards not far from the point where the shooting occurred, noticed a revolver lying beside the track. They picked up the weapon and upon examining it found it to be a 32-caliber, short, with three empty and two loaded cartridges in its chambers. Believing that the man would not have dropped the weapon unless he was either killed or badly wounded, the switching men began search and at a point about 60 feet farther north they found the lifeless form of one of the desperadoes. Goebel's aim had been true for the dead man had a bullet hole in his head and another in his right breast. The body was lying face downward and was so close to the east rail that the wheels of the trains that had passed after he fell had grazed the body and had torn the left shoulder of the dead man's coat. The body was placed on the switch engine and taken to the depot and was removed to Grosjean's morgue in the same ambulance in which Goebel had been taken home.

At the morgue the clothes of the dead man were carefully searched but nothing of importance was found. His hat and shoes bore the names of two Dayton merchants and may lead to the discovery of the man's identity. A small piece of a tallow candle, a box of matches and two skeleton keys found in the pockets are evidence that the man was a professional burglar. Two photographs of the dead man's face were made today by A. R. Manhard, of Helser's studio and they may assist Coroner Burton and the police in ascertaining the man's identity. A number of the photo's will be sent to the Dayton police.

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DESCRIPTION

OF THE DEAD ROBBER AND OF HIS FEW EFFECTS.

The following description of the dead robber and his effects was prepared at the morgue:
Height about 5 ft. 6 in., weight about 140 or 150 pounds, smooth face, prominent nose, grey eyes, black hair. Probably an American. One upper tooth in front of mouth broken off, and adjoining ones loose, probably from fall.

Articles found:—Wax candle and box of matches; Five 32-caliber short cartridges; pocket looking glass; 2 skeleton keys; clasp pocket comb; 2 neckties; lead pencil; 12 pennies in tobacco pouch; 20 cents in small kid pocket book; double blade knife; two cotton handkerchiefs.

Hat, brown soft felt, bought from Snyder, south west corner of Main and Third sts., Dayton. Shoes from Arnold, same place.

Wore:—Double breasted black sack coat with silk lapels. Vest same material as coat. Black pantaloons. Faded cotton colored short and blue stockings.

WHOLE FORCE

OF POLICE TURNED OUT ON THE SEARCH LAST NIGHT.

After the shooting of officer Goebel was reported, Chief Harley, who already had all the night men looking for the trio, called out the entire police force and sent them in pairs on a search that was not ended until late today. They scoured the outskirts of the city and the country in every direction. Officers Roberts and Neubrecht walked almost to Beavertown on the track of two men who went in that direction and did not return back until they learned that the pair had boarded a local freight train on the L. & W. Officers Gardner and Shock

walked to West Cairo and scoured the country intervening.

POOL OF BLOOD

FOUND ON THE LIMA NORTHERN TRACK BY OFFICER GARDNER.

Officer Gardner found a pool on the Lima Northern railroad track about three miles north of town. The blood was fresh when he found it and he brought back a blood stained stone with him. He could get no trace of the men at Cairo.

WOUNDED MEN

SEEN AT A CREEK NEAR COLUMBUS GROVE THIS MORNING.

This morning conductor Seymour Evans, of the C. H. & D., who went out on the north bound accommodation, reported by wire that he had seen a man washing blood stained clothing at a creek about a mile and a half south of Columbus Grove. Another report was received that a freight brakeman on the C. H. & D. had seen two men at the creek and that one of them was bandaging his leg and that he saw the other one tear a strip from a white shirt and wrap it around his arm.

About 4 o'clock this morning a boy rode up to the police station on a bicycle and reported that he had seen a man in the extreme north end of the C. H. & D. yards who seemed to be wounded. The fellow had a handkerchief wrapped around his arm and was twisting the handkerchief as if to stop the flow of blood. From all the reports that have been received it is evident that one or possibly both of the men who escaped were wounded by the bullets from the officers' revolvers.

OFFICER GOEBEL

HAD HOLD OF ONE OF THE MEN WHEN HE WAS SHOT.

Officer Goebel stated today that when he and Sullivan met the three men he reached for his revolver with one hand and grabbed one of the men

with the other. Instead of obeying his order to throw up their hands the men drew revolvers and one of the stepped behind Phil. and shot him. Goebel says it was too dark to see the men and that he aimed at the flash from their revolvers. He is of the opinion that the man whom he killed is the man who shot him.

AT BLUFFTON

TWO MEN WERE TAKEN OFF OF FREIGHT TRAIN.

Chief Harley and Lieut. Wingate were out with a horse and buggy a night after the shooting occurred on learning of the two men having boarded an L. E. & W. freight train at Beavertown. Chief Harley noted the marshal at Bluffton and the two men were captured when the train reached Bluffton. Their descriptions however, do not tally well with that of the men wanted.

WM. HALEY

SAYS THE DEAD MAN IS AN EX-CON VICT FROM COLUMBUS.

Wm. Haley saw the body of the dead man at Grosjean's and informed the police that he recognized him as an ex-convict who was a prisoner in the Ohio penitentiary from 1886 to 1890, and that he worked in bolt shop No. 2. Haley believes that the fellow's home was in Columbus.

AT CONVOY

A MR. PENNER SAYS THE DEAD ROBBER MADE HIS HOME.

A stone mason named Penner, who is employed on the new Masonic Temple, saw the body and claimed that he recognized the man as a person whom he knew at Convey, O., but could not recall his name. He says that the man's home was at Convey and that he served a term in the penitentiary

(Continued on 4th Page.)

A WAIST SURPRISE!

This is the greatest Shirt Waist Purchase this house ever made, and all of them are new and up-to-date---this season's goods---and is not a sale of old and undesirable merchandise. You will find them at the BARGAIN COUNTER, center of the store. This counter has been arranged just for such DRIVES as we INTEND THIS TO BE. Being built in a circle, everyone has a fair show. The Shirt Waists will be in boxes. The covers will not be removed until the clock strikes TWO Friday afternoon. The Waists will be arranged according to sizes, and cards displaying the sizes will be placed on each lot to avoid unnecessary trouble to our patrons.

MONEY-SAVING OPPORTUNITIES. Throughout this entire establishment to-day, the opportunity for money saving will be wide-spread and general. In no department, however, will it be more pronounced or emphatic than in our great Shirt Waist Department. NO EXCHANGE. NO RETURNS.

LOT NO 1 contains all the new and CHIC things of the season. White grounds with various width stripes, Pink, Cardinal, Light and Dark Blue.

LOT NO. 2. Bayadare Stripes, Pink, Blue and Lavender.

LOT NO. 3. Pale Pink, Sky Blue, Lavender, with ALL-OVER yokes.

LOT NO. 4. White Lawn, with two rows of vertical insertion, with cluster of tucks and cords.

LOT NO. 5. Made of fine Lawn, four rows of insertion, French backs, tucked, the latest sleeve. These goods were made to sell

75c, \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.25

Nearly 2,000 Waists in all, of which you are to have your choice at the

Startling Price **50c.**

A Shirt Waist Sale That Will Bring Women in Crowds.

THOMSON DRY GOODS STORE.

